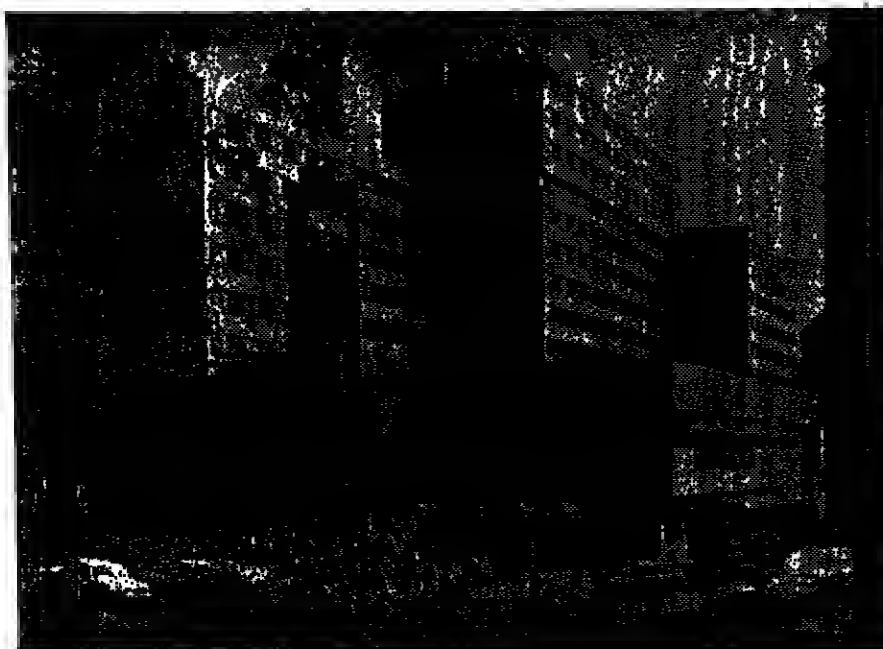
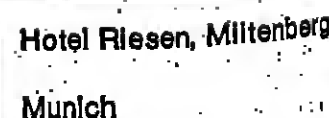


courtyards, gardens, wine-cellar, swimming pools. Hotels of glass and concrete and air-conditioned throughout. Just as you're used to in New York or Tokio or Mexico City. Hotels for business people, gourmets, tourists, for the romantically inclined and for those in love. Nowhere else in the world is the range of hospitality so varied.



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Outside the Nato area, few member states are capable of acting. And the resources they put outside the area will have to be replaced inside the area by other members. All should contribute to making up "at home" for what others

Continued on page 2



It was already known that Halg's tone was more moderate than that of his colleague, Weinberger from the Pentagon.

The Saudi dynasty is well aware of the

For Saudi Arabia, weapons from Europe are a symbol of independence. After Haig's failure, Helmut Schmidt can now expect Saudi pressure for German tanks to be even stronger when he visits Saudi Arabia shortly.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 April 1981)

Although the question of arms exports to Saudi Arabia was not officially broached in Bonn, Secretary of State Haig gave a signal when he indicated to journalists that despite the Israel prob-

Continued on page 2

The Madrid review of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is deadlocked after 17 weeks of conference proper and nine weeks of preliminaries.

However, the mood of the Gorman delegation in the final week before delegates departed for the Easter break was hopeful, not because of the Soviet Union's attitude in Madrid, but because of the encouraging reports following Bonn Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to Moscow.

Work in Madrid should have been completed by 5 March. But no important agreement has yet been reached and not a single line of the final communiqué has been written.

To break out of this deadlock the neutral and non-aligned states made an unofficial proposal for a final communiqué on 31 March.

Predictably, this compromise was criticised both by East and West. West German delegation leader Kasli made clear what his objections were: no mention of the right of free access to embassies and consulates; and the need for more precise formulation on the human rights questions.

Also the document made no mention of the high compulsory exchange rates for West German visitors to the GDR.

Nonetheless the final document — in the drafting of which Switzerland played a leading part — is regarded as a

■ THE BALANCE OF POWER

Madrid conference in a deadlock

promising starting point for comprehensive and substantial final document.

The neutral states closest to the West — Switzerland and Austria — often with support from Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Liechtenstein and San Marino — won the day in the face of the understandable hesitancy of Finland, which has to take possible Soviet disapproval into account, and the less understandable caution of Sweden.

At the end there was a tough confrontation between Herr Kasli and the deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Ilijichov. Kasli accused Ilijichov of making ultimatums and thus preventing a result. Ilijichov accused the Germans of sensationalism and grouped them among the bad boys of the West alongside Great Britain and the United States.

Brezhnev has already surprised the conference once, when he declared his willingness to discuss the extension of European arms control to the Urals. Only two days previously Ilijichov had described precisely this idea as absurd and immoral.

Although Ilijichov and his East Bloc supporters were anything but prepared to make concessions in the week before Easter, there was a general impression among Western delegations that the Soviet Union is now at last prepared to pay an appropriate price for the European disarmament conference which it wants — but it will make every effort to keep this price as low as possible.

In their final speeches before the Easter break East Bloc representatives doggedly and deliberately set about taking the sting out of the neutral countries' compromise proposals.

They want, for example, to get around the call for respect of human rights (principle 7) by coupling it with principle 6 (non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries) and principle 9 (cooperation).

The Western states rejected these at-

tempts firmly, pointing out, with a certain degree of smugness, that the principle of non-intervention was very topical at the present time.

Everyone realised that these were references to Afghanistan and to Poland, though few mentioned the former and no one the latter.

In Madrid the western countries showed far greater unity than in Belgrade. After initial hesitation, Washington took the interests and wishes of its allies into account on the question of the disarmament conference.

East European delegates and observers admitted in private conversation that Moscow's hopes of division in the western camp had not been fulfilled.

Although Ilijichov and his colleagues showed plenty of initiative and imagination, they did not succeed in driving a wedge into the Western phalanx — which included host country Spain.

The Americans showed themselves willing to learn, at least outwardly. US under-secretary of state Bagleburger said how instructive his conversations with European heads of government on Central America had been — though he had come to Europe determined to persuade the Europeans to give clear support to US policy in El Salvador.

Moscow would like to see the disarmament conference uncoupled from the

CSCE process. The West insists on time difference between the two parts of the disarmament conference. In the first phase, in which agreements are reached on confidence building measures (manoeuvres observations, exchange of troop movements) the next phase on cooperation and security in Europe could take place.

There will undoubtedly be a lot of opinion in May about the most important preconditions for a disarmament conference — agreement or at least convergence of viewpoints on questions of the military importance of nuclear weapons, checking and control.

In the final week of the conference the British and the Americans built up the question of the implementation of the first phase of the CSCE. A look-back at the extent to which the two sides had acted on their commitments in Helsinki.

There was talk of Afghanistan, the demarcation line has become more impenetrable in the past few years. The hope of reunification has faded still further.

With their complaint about the treatment of the border question, West German school text books had possibly termed the state of Poland as good.

And hardly anyone apart from Rainer Repérez summed up the situation in some passages of his address to the delegation leaders to date by saying that he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about its outcome.

Neither the Western nor the Eastern states want the conference to go on longer than the middle of June.

Walter Haack

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 April 1981)

Bonn's offer to Moscow comes with a warning



When asked what he thought of a US-Soviet summit, President Reagan said: "I do not believe there is much point in getting round a table with them unless there is a sign that they have changed their attitude — and their activities."

Snubbed in Washington, Leonid Brezhnev has chosen a second best destination: Bonn. And unlike Reagan, Chancellor Schmidt has no objections.

Last year Schmidt was out of luck with his *ostpolitik* summit diplomacy. Two planned meetings with East German leader Erich Honecker had to be cancelled; the first because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the second because of the unrest in Poland. And the meeting between Giersek and Schmidt was also spoilt by Poland.

The unrest in Poland is still far from over. There are alarming reports of military activity along the Russo-Polish frontier. Poland's East Bloc neighbours are alarmed at the danger of infection and are putting up their defences against the spreaders of the freedom bacillus.

The renewed consideration of another Bonn-Moscow meeting does not seem to fit in well in the present East-West situation — even if one grants that Schmidt cannot demand the same kind of pre-talk concessions as the USA.

Brezhnev's interest now in accepting

the courtesy invitation Schmidt had offered him during his controversial visit to Moscow last year, confirms the fact that his aim is to entangle the two superpowers in "special disarmament talks".

The proposed visit could also be a sign that all the political and military activities in the East Bloc against the West are only threatening. Schmidt has made it clear that the visit would be an end to Western aid if land were attacked from within or without.

Bonn's positive response to Brezhnev can be seen as a coded message to the East Bloc — that the West is something worth pondering.

lin has duly noted Western warnings.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 7 April 1981)

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HOME AFFAIRS

Problem of unifying strategy remains



He clearly said what could happen if those prevailed in this country who would like to do away with the term "nation": a dangerous nationalistic reaction would ensue.

Schmidt's former permanent representative in East Berlin, Günter Gau (he is now senator in Berlin) must have pricked his ears when Schmidt said: "If we were to forget about the nation we would be acting selfishly and devoid of solidarity with our fellow countrymen in the GDR for whom identification with one German nation is a more vital necessity than it is here."

Schmidt said that the German nation would continue to exist as long as the people in the two parts of Germany wanted it to exist.

He did not, however, say how he intended to revive the will to reunification which is threatening to dwindle as the old generation passes away.

The Bonn government evidently has no strategic concept that could dissuade the East Berlin rulers from their dogged determination to bring about a total separation in terms of international law of the two Germanies and to institute East German citizenship.

Meanwhile, the struggle is on in Bonn and Brussels to prevent an economic decline in the Federal Republic of Germany, assuaging conscience with the argument that there is nothing to be done on behalf of the Germans in the eastern part of the country who in any event have known worse times.

The least the Bonn government should tell the GDR as a party to treaties that have not been spilt out in as much detail as necessary is the consequences and reactions that must ensue should these treaties not be honoured and should the letter and the spirit of them be violated.

It is this lack of a warning addressed directly to East Berlin that made the state of the nation address so unsatisfactory.

In what is admittedly a delicate area of German politics, Bonn has managed to describe the position, but it has offered

no instruments and perspectives with which to reverse the retrogressive trend.

Granted, it is difficult to find a concept that would bring the Germans closer to each other again. But even a beginning would mean a great deal. The mere appeal to make moderation, perseverance and reliability German virtues is not enough.

On the other hand, nobody can accuse the Chancellor of having minimised the threat to peace that results from the Soviet arms buildup.

The manner and poignancy with which he did this after leaving it to Hans-Dietrich Genscher for months to sound the warnings lends that extra weight to his statements.

Even the most naive must realise by now that the danger comes from the more than 1,000 nuclear warheads which Moscow has targeted on Western Europe and not from American medium-range missiles of the same capacity which in any event will not be stationed in Europe until 1983 at the earliest.

Schmidt blames the Soviet Union for the dark clouds on the horizon of world politics — and there is little to be added to this.

A danger that has been pinpointed is a danger halved if the threatened party is determined to counter it.

Moscow reacted with remarkable restraint and did not even bother to deny the figures given by Schmidt. All that was said in Moscow was that missile did not equal missile.

So far as the citizenship question is concerned, the GDR news agency ADN spoke of a "revanchist attitude that runs counter to international law." For the rest, it said, Schmidt lacked the willingness to "accept facts."

East Berlin thus continues on its tough course.

Standing firmly on the side of his Western allies, the Chancellor could seek to restore the balance of power and at the same time negotiate disarmament if it were not for those influential groupings within his party that deny the threat from Moscow and those that exaggerate it.

The Young Democrats have intimated to Genscher that the disarmament initiative within his party would come to the fore in the next few weeks; and the same applies to Schmidt and his fellow party members.

Schmidt cannot even be sure of receiving the support of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on this issue.

But, if they join forces, the realists in the SPD and FDP should be able to keep the lid on the pot.

Karl Heinz Hock
(Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 April 1981)

Echo from the past

It's a long time since Rainer Barzel was Bonn's minister for all-German affairs. He sounded like an echo from a bygone era when he used the terminology of the 1950s to reply to the Chancellor's state-of-the-nation address.

Barzel deplored the fact that the "reunification" did not occur at all without Schmidt's address.

The majority of the Bundestag, including the CDU/CSU opposition, elected the Chancellor by not bothering to show up at all.

They did not miss much, although there were some remarkable elements in the Chancellor's address — elements which are characteristic for this year and this time.

When Schmidt said that "most people throughout the world would like to live in peace with the Germans", he was not only to West Germany — this is something worth pondering.

Withstanding his criticism of the GDR's policy on individual issues, the Chancellor said that things could well be worse.

The past ten years have shown how much can be achieved through cooperation in central Europe and how much the neighbours in the other Germany have benefited from it.

We must try to cultivate these good feelings and this cannot be done without US support. Nor can it be done without backing from the Soviet Union.

The closer the ties between East and West, the better the relations between Bonn and Moscow, the better it is for the Germans.

It is the crux of the state-of-the-nation address and there can be no contradiction.

Siegfried Maruhn
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 10 April 1981)

Failure to come to terms with youth question

The latest Bundestag debate on the problems of the young was a prime example of how not to deal with the subject.

Instead of coming to the point, both coalition and opposition tried to outdo each other in handing out blame.

Young people whose worries revolve around stress at school, finding university places or apprenticeships; who are concerned about such issues as the environment, housing, bureaucracy and the iridescence of a modern industrial society: once more they were shown how politicians talk without even touching on their problems.

The established parties have been unable to provide Germany's rebellious youth with answers to pressing problems.

Nor have they given political guidelines for an uncertain future.

As usual in such circumstances, the politicians reacted by setting up an inquiry commission to delve into the background of rebellion.

The commission would be well advised to include the Bundestag debate in its list of causes.

Apart from a few exceptions, most speakers simplified the issue classifying together rabble rousers, dope addicts, squatters and those who have opted out.



Chancellor Schmidt during his state of the nation speech in the Bundestag. (Photo: dpa)

ed no instruments and perspectives with which to reverse the retrogressive trend.

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But, if they join forces, the realists in the SPD and FDP should be able to keep the lid on the pot.

Karl Heinz Hock
(Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 April 1981)

In the end they came up with such empty slogans as: "Youth must be made to adopt a positive attitude towards the state".

Many of our politicians still seem far from the realisation that the opposite is true and that it is up to the state to develop a positive attitude towards the young rather than ignore them.

And it is much less important to the young people than to many an opposition politician whether the newly set up commission is to call itself "Commission on Youth-Protest" or whether it is to bear the label "Youth in a Democratic State".

An incident on the periphery of the debate speaks for itself: when former GDR leader Schröder took the floor wearing an open-neck shirt one of the MPs complained about his not wearing a tie.

Exactly this is what our youth cannot stomach: the fact that politicians consider the packaging more important than the contents.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 11 April 1981)

Haig tour

Continued from page 1

lem, the USA would probably have no choice but to supply Saudi Arabia with modern fighter jets. Now the SPD can have three guesses about what would be more dangerous to Israel — German tanks or American jets.

Moreover, Haig told his Bonn discussion partners in no uncertain terms that it should exercise restraint in Middle East questions. Unlike the EC, Washington wants no upgrading of the PLO at the moment.

Rudi Kilgus
(Mannheimer Morgen, 13 April 1981)

Continued from page 1

are doing "away from home." This requires unity, cooperation and consultation — even with those not directly involved, the smaller Nato members.

Division of labour is the new Nato slogan. If this is not to mean an unfair division and if we wish to prevent some members from degenerating into the parasitic state of free-loaders, then it is important that all alliance members can participate and feel involved.

Of course this is a complex end time-consuming. It would appear to be more efficient if the United States and some leading medium-sized powers would form a Nato steering committee, a Nato executive in which decisions could be made quickly.

But the efficiency that might thus be gained in the short term would be bought at the cost of much political good-will.

There would be a risk not only of irritation among the excluded but also of jealousy among those involved. One example of the was the planned Nato "Big power" conference of February 1980 — which never took place.

French diplomacy has always been fond of the idea of a directory in Nato.

Nato strength

The Guadeloupe conference in 1979 was a blueprint. But Giscard d'Estaing called the whole thing off because he did not want Italy to join the discussions as the fifth power.

Experience shows that new organs in Nato or a redefining of status among allies does more harm than good.

Of course there is nothing to prevent informal consultations — especially among those most directly involved — before discussions in the Nato council.

This is nothing new. Nato members have indeed long since accepted it — provided it is done discreetly and no government is snubbed. Conferences of ministers are much too conspicuous events for such pre-coordination.

Top diplomats and secretaries of state are quiet people, scarcely known. And they travel around so much that it is difficult to keep track of them.

Günther Gilleßen
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 April 1981)

Jahres 1981

■ THE ECONOMY

Bonn to borrow DM6bn to finance energy projects

The Bonn government is to borrow more than DM6bn on the international money markets in a bid to improve the competitiveness of German industry and reduce dependence on oil. It is taking the step in tandem with the French government, which is to borrow a similar amount.

A joint statement by the two governments says it has been decided to check economic decline and rising unemployment by coordinated and simultaneous efforts to boost investment.

The total amount, the equivalent of DM12.6bn, will be borrowed in lots over the next 18 months. Each country will take half.

One immediate result is that from the beginning of May, small and medium companies in Germany will be provided with credit facilities through the Bank for Reconstruction at between 2 and 2.5 per cent below normal interest rates.

Bonn took the decision after a four-hour cabinet meeting followed by the issuing of a 10-point programme by Economic Affairs Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff and Labour Minister Herbert Ehrenberg.

The loans — and this goes for both governments — are intended for investments aimed at energy-saving projects, for structural improvements and high technology, including automation.

Count Lambsdorff said that Bonn still operated on the assumption of a growth rate this year between 0 and minus 0.5 per cent. Though he was reluctant to predict an upswing, he stressed that recent data indicated that the decline has slowed.

Even so, Bonn anticipates the average

number of unemployed for the year to be about 1.2 million. The inflation rate will also be higher than originally expected, and the current forecast is five per cent.

Some of the measures to be taken with the loan money:

- The energy saving programme is to be followed up by concentrating government subsidies on particularly promising investments in this sector — heat pumps, solar energy and the hook-up of homes to district heating plants.

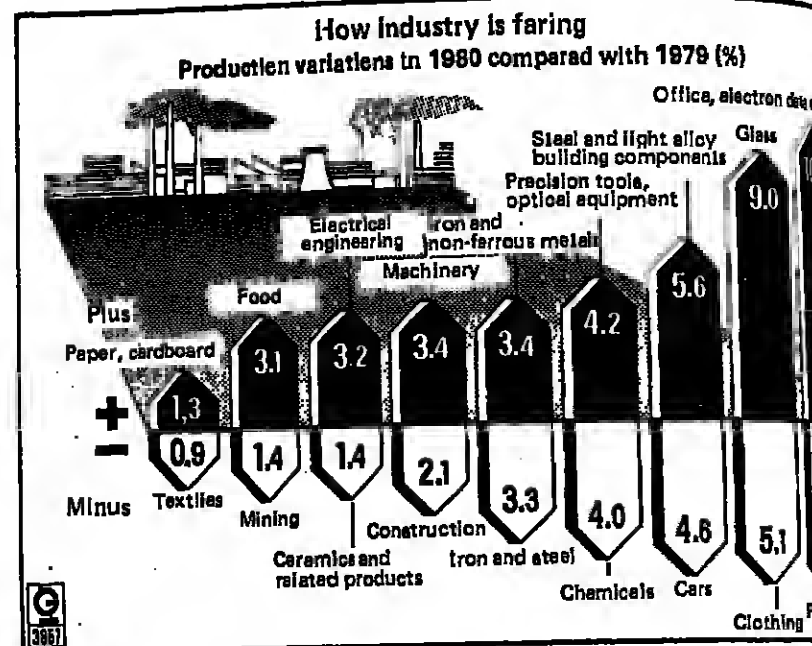
- The federal government has renewed its offer to the *Länder* to assist them in developing district heating, and talks to begin without delay.

- Bonn expects to proceed swiftly with the erection of coal-operated power stations that have already been approved. So far as nuclear energy is concerned, Bonn intends to cooperate with the *Länder* in speeding up the approval process.

- The postal system has been instructed to proceed with the development of the private communications network. This concerns primarily the long term investment for fibreglass telephone cables. The details will be worked out in a cabinet session next month.

Ehrenberg is to work out before the summer recess measures aimed at curbing the abuse of job promotion schemes. This concerns primarily those jobless who now receive tax relief if they can show that their gainful employment extended only ever a small portion of the year.

The labour Minister will also introduce measures to improve vocational skills, including special training courses,



to combat the shortage of skilled labour. Measures to remedy the housing shortage will be dealt with in a cabinet meeting towards the end of May. Meanwhile, the housing minister is to find out how much funds the municipalities have for appropriate projects.

Bonn has warned the EC Commission against further subsidies in the neighbouring countries, pegging this warning to its new economic programme. This applies particularly to the textile industry.

The CDU/CSU opposition censured the cabinet decision as a "meaningless undertaking".

Walther Leisler Kiep, deputy CDU/CSU floor leader in the Bundestag, along with the conservative finance expert Rudolf Sprung, also criticised Bonn's borrowing, spread to boost investments, saying that this would create a "shadow budget" that would largely be outside parliamentary control.

Baden-Württemberg's Prime Minister, Lothar Späth, CDU, criticised the programme as a "cloaked economic booster scheme".

Though he conceded that Bonn was taking a few steps in the right direction, he said that this was nullified by "totally shoddy financing of the scheme".

The envisaged measures would lead to "considerable additional debt".

Initial reactions from the business community were also sceptical. The national Federation of Industry (BDI) pressed its "surprise at the fact that the government had hitherto seen no need to act, suddenly presented a programme without having discussed need and consequences with the business community".

The decision, the BDI said, represented no genuine change of course. Bonn's economic and fiscal policy.

The SPD parliamentary party, on the other hand, welcomed the decision. Wolfgang Roth (SPD), who had been a member of the SPD's parliamentary team, said that many of the proposals put forward by the government had been accepted.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 9 April 1981)

Yesterday's cures 'not always the best for today'

Changing the mind is never easy. It is particularly hard when it has to do with economic policy.

What has been done in the past with great success does not necessarily offer a recipe for salvation today.

Nothing makes this clearer than the demand for a DM50bn booster programme by the Federation of Trade Unions (DGB).

But what was correct in principle in 1966 and 1975, to pump more money into the economy through deficit spending, would not only be ineffective today but would in fact be dangerous.

It would only worsen the situation.

However, the demand for booster programmes continues. So it probably is Helmut Schmidt's best idea to lead it, and thus chart its direction, just as he has done.

What transpired from the recent cabinet session on economic affairs has two major advantages: for one thing, the new package of appeals and declarations of intent is no economic booster programme at all and even less a conventional one.

And, for another, the appeals to the business community as put forward by the chancellor in his government policy statement and by the finance minister in his budget address have the advantage of charting an economic course — or at least elaborating on it.

The road sign that has been set up reads: Away from stimulating demand

and towards promoting the supply side and private initiative.

This is mandatory — if for no other reason because the government's ammunition is spent. The limits of debt have been reached, the Social-Liberal coalition having been unable after 1975 to achieve what had been achieved by the Grand Coalition: the SPD-FDP government in Bonn has not managed to consolidate the state debt caused by fighting the recession.

To pump more money into the economy through deficit spending, would not only be ineffective today but would in fact be dangerous.

Still, the few measures adopted by the government are aimed in the right direction. Thus, for instance, the continued energy-saving promotion and the intended development of district heating will help to reduce the current-account deficit.

But nothing has come so far of the investment savings for medium and small companies through degressive depreciation provisions because the budget is simply too strained.

This would actually have been in keeping with a timely and meaningful sup-

ply side economic policy. But neither this nor the intended effort to improve the skills of the jobless are magic formulae with which to achieve full employment and a balance of payments surplus.

All in all, the government programme can only be termed meagre. But at least it reduces the danger of overestimating its effects — a danger inherent in the very term "economic programme".

Especially now — in a time when collective bargaining is in full swing — it would be wrong to assume that we can simply change course and find ourselves back in the accustomed channel, certain that the state will lend a helping hand when things are not going too well.

The economic decline has such major structural reasons that a mere monetary shot in the arm is of little use.

Nobody can close his mind to the consequences arising from our huge balance of payments deficit. A country as industrialised as the Federal Republic of Germany cannot afford to make up for a two per cent GNP shortfall by borrowing.

The only way out is to corner larger market shares at home and abroad through cheaper and more inventive

products. But this is again a question of cost and of innovative spirit.

Even the administered and, in many respects, questionable capital import in the form of foreign direct investment, as agreed by Bonn and Paris are not a makeshift measure. They are the only new measures and will lead to the best subsidies to facilitate investment.

Still, they are a welcome market stimulus as long as the Bundesbank sticks to its high interest rate policy which, contrary to economic exigencies, remains necessary for balance of payments reasons.

What matters ultimately is performance, and Germany has its trump here, as borne out by its low inflation rate.

As a result, what Germany needs is not a new economic booster programme but a reactivation of its creative potential which is atrophying due to the general welfare mentality.

This potential was brought to the right after the war when nobody knew whether a certain job was an imposition or not. Compared with the difficulties then, our problems of today are relatively speaking, peanuts.

Why do we consider a freeze in wages an insupportable sacrifice? How come our entrepreneurs have generated into mere administrators?

The salvation lies in a change of mentality which does not mean that we have to become workaholics as in the immediate post-war era.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 9 April 1981)

BUSINESS

Manufacturers vie for supremacy in emerging mini-record market

Industry is on the point of the change since the invention of the telephone — the mini disc. In this technological break through, sound is recorded to the record using a digital beam and a computer. In most cases a beam is used on the playback of a needle, thus saving wear and the results a record of 12cm in diameter that eliminates background noise and offers unparalleled reproduction.

Dutch and German firms, in strictest secrecy, developed a new generation of mini records.

The question to be solved was how to make the most perfect computer controlled recording with a sound as natural as heard by the human ear.

For the weak link in realising hi-fi reproduction has always been the poor quality of the new mini discs. Dealers are inundated with complaints about poor pressings — and it is which has made the producers pin their hopes on the new mini discs.

German and Dutch manufacturers are trying to convince record makers that the mini-disc industry might be a market share in full swing notwithstanding the fact that the new record won't be available to the consumer for two years.

The race to develop the new technology has prompted a reaction by producers of standard discs. They are working to produce long-playing records using digital methods, improving them so much that the mini-disc industry might be blocked off even before it gets its start on the market.

According to the latest information, AEG-Telefunken has fallen slightly behind in the compact-digital-disc race. Sony, Philips and the Hamburg-based multinational record producers Polaris have joined forces in a bid to take the market.

Other Japanese and American companies are also prepared to enter this system. It is to make the record players to with the new discs for marketing in many with a price tag around DM100.

Their recording techniques, the faithful compact disc use a digital system the course of which a computer stores the recording impulses and sends them to the record without

loss of sound quality. It is here that the difference lies.

The compact-digital-disc has a diameter of 12cm and operates by laser beam rather than a needle, which means that there is no wear and tear on the material.

Initial tests came up with better sound reproduction than ever before.

But whether the laser beam is the true answer to future sound pickups will not be known until hundreds of thousands of Germans have tested the new system over an extended period.

AEG-Telefunken in Berlin has opted for a relatively safe approach while, though less spectacular, has the advantage of being rather easy to realise.

Its mini disc has been developed by Horst Redlich, the man who invented the video disc.

The final product has a diameter of 13.5cm and, operating at 250rpm, provides one hour of music for each side.

The mini disc is based on a four-channel technique that enables the lis-

tener when listening to, say, an opera to select the instruments or voices he wants to highlight.

AEG's mini discs are also recorded by the digital method, meaning that their sound quality equals that achieved by the Sony-Philips technology.

Their small diameter enables them to be fitted in a handy cassette which also serves as a protective covering. The cassette opens automatically when inserted in the record player.

Unlike today's records, the AEG mini disc has the sound pickup on the bottom by a piezoelectric method, meaning that there is still a small needle.

According to AEG-Telefunken technicians, the most important argument in favour of their mini disc lies in the fact that it can be produced by the same method as today's LP. It also uses the same materials, which means that there is no need to buy new equipment in order to produce the little technical marvel.

Those who engage in the current

Case of waiting and seeing, now that the fair is over

The 1981 Hanover Fair is over. Exhibitors and organisers have every reason to be satisfied as they prepare to bring in the harvest in the months to come.

It is these next few months that will show whether the economy is going to pick up.

No matter how good a fair, it cannot bring about an economic upswing; nor is it a reliable barometer.

Last year's fair is a good example. The initial enthusiasm of many exhibitors soon gave way as the economy worsened in the months following the event.

The first quarter of last year showed the healthiest growth, but then each following quarter turned out worse.

Only performance in the next few months will show whether the expectations from this year's fair were justified.

But quite apart from short-term economic considerations, the economy as a whole was curiously only mentioned on the periphery this year.

The Hanover Fair showed something which is much more important than the question whether the upswing will come in the autumn or perhaps not until next spring.

As Manfred Lennings, head of Europe's largest mechanical engineering concern (GHH), put it at the closing: there are more important things than counting your chickens every day.

Especially where the major corporations are concerned (though this also applies to some medium-sized companies) there seems to be a new awakening in industry.

The time of resignation in the battle against the Japanese, the oil price explosion and dramatically rising costs, aggravated by the Bonn government's reluctance to give a clear lead, seem to be over.

The business community seems to be realising once more that the entrepreneur's main function is to do something.

What German industry presented at the Hanover Fair can rightly lay claim to ranking among the best the world has to offer.

There is again a determination to make the hallmark "Made in Germany" something to reckon with.

The Japanese export offensive is viewed with a bit more equanimity and the numerous technologies aimed at saving or replacing oil that were shown in Hanover make it obvious that industry is no longer waiting for signals from Bonn but is determined to tackle the necessary structural changes on its own.

Still, this does not mean that the business community intends to relieve Bonn of its responsibility for the economy. Rarely before has the government come under such stiff criticism as in this year's Hanover Fair.

Businessmen demand decisions and framework conditions that will accelerate the structural changes on the eve of the post-oil era.

But, unlike only a few months ago, the business community is preparing to

beated discussion over the new type of records seem to forget the man who matters most: the buyer.

It is he who is expected to jettison his whole lovingly collected record library and start again from scratch — not only with new records but also with a new player costing at least DM1,000.

Notwithstanding stagnating sales of records due to the recession in the past two years, last year's sales in Germany amounted to 200 million records worth DM2.5bn.

But the boom is over because producers and artists no longer seem to be creative. There seems to be no new music trend in the offing, no new singer with a future and prices for star recordings have tumbled to below DM12.

Thus record producers have too much on their plates to get worked up over a new mini record.

As a result, the industry's managers consider the whole brouhaha over the mini disc and the compact-digital-disc crazy. They fear that the buyer will be frightened off and buy even less.

After all, who is going to buy an album for DM80, knowing that he might have to throw it away in a couple of years to make room for a better and more compact recording?

Wolfgang Spahr
(Kieker Nachrichten, 9 April 1981)

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(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 9 April 1981)

roll up its sleeves and do what has to be done.

This also goes for the problem of our youth which is increasingly hostile towards our growth and technology oriented attitude. Here, too, industry is no longer prepared to leave it to the state to cope with the matter.

In a special show entitled "Youth and Technology" the organisers and the business community joined forces in an attempt to reach young people and interest them in modern technology. Their approach can best be summed up as: "Technology does not equal Brokdorf".

The aims here are two-fold. On the one hand, to do away with the apprehension regarding the monster technology and prepare young people for careers by arousing interest in new technology in the 'knowledge that the jobs of tomorrow will be much more heavily marked by technology than were those of these young people's parents. On the other hand, industry is making an all-out effort to induce young people to study engineering, knowing that it will soon need new blood in that field — especially in view of the present run on social studies and related subjects.

The "Youth and Technology" experiment in Hanover has been successful, and many exhibitors say that young people visited their stalls to augment what they learned at the special show. In any event, the experiment is to be continued at future fairs.

There is yet another thing that has become clear at the world's biggest shop window for capital goods: the phase of a passive fair policy aimed at stopping whole branches of industry from seeking greener pastures or other fairs is over. Hanover has stabilised its reputation and can now go into the offensive again.

Hans Jürgen Wehrhahn
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 9 April 1981)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8. April 1961)



Art form under challenge: a scene from an operatic version of 'The Rake's Progress'.

(Photo: Fritz Peyer)

■ THE ARTS

Despite full houses, function of opera comes under close scrutiny

Any defence of the opera as an art form these days generally meets with a shrug of the shoulders, even from progressive artists and intellectuals. Thus has been the general response since the late 18th century the most appropriate mode of expression.

Ninety per cent of today's opera repertoire — ballet excluded — consists of works composed before the 20th century.

So yes, opera does have an artistic function — though in the case of the two above-mentioned classics the museum's exhibits are timeless.

After 1945, Rolf Liebermann was the only German opera director to include a large proportion of contemporary works in his opera repertoire. He was head of the Hamburg Opera for 14 years, in which he commissioned many contemporary works — with the full support of the Hamburg opera-goers. It is simply wrong to say that opera audiences are not interested in contemporary works.

On the other hand, it is not true to say that the opera has no raison d'être as a museum. On the contrary. The cultivation and re-interpretation of important works from the past is part of the overall task.

Another important task is to bring opera back into the socio-cultural field of force in which it operated from its origins until 1932 — to transform it from within into musical theatre.



Rolf Liebermann

(Photo: Agency)

It is true that opera is unfortunately far less the focal point of artistic and social discussion today than it was for example in the twenties or in previous centuries.

The major interests of our time are mainly reflected through other art forms. Some reasons for this have been mentioned above.

However, there have been a number of innovative and provocative composers working in opera in the past 30 years. Names such as Mauricio Kagel, Luigi Nono, Hans Werner Henze, Györgi Ligeti, Bernd Alois Zimmermann and the like are all artists who in their own very different ways have underlined the essential role of opera as part of our overall cultural heritage.

Philosopher Ernst Bloch regarded the opera and music in general as spurs to hope, confidence and the realisation of a "concrete: utopia." And another great thinker of this century, Herbert Marcuse, came to a similar view of the role of art in society after a radical revision of his ideas in later life.

For many decades, Marcuse insisted on the position developed in his *The Affirmative Character of Culture*. Here he said that art should be directly integrated into life and that this would inevitably lead to the death of art.

In his final major work, *The Permanence of Art*, Marcuse revised this position. In this work, he says that art must maintain its autonomy in our increasingly bureaucratised age. This, he argues, is the only way it can escape the fetters of the dominant point of view.

And here Marcuse is referring to all art, not just to socially relevant art, whatever that may be.

Is opera too expensive? Against the background of what has already been said, the answer to this must be a categorical no. It is true, though, that this money is sometimes spent too carelessly, ineffectively and unimaginatively. And of course the opera is the most expensive item in the cultural budget. The Deutsche Oper in Berlin — which ranks with the Hamburg and Munich operas

In terms of size, subsidies and had a total budget of DM59m in 1979. Of this, DM9m was recouped by box office takings and the remainder DM50m was a state subsidy.

In return, the Deutsche Oper produced 336 performances in the 1979 season and audiences totalled 550,000, considerably more than many top German football clubs.

No theatre attracted anything like the same numbers. Of course it is the nature of opera to be expensive. The orchestra, soloists, workshops etc. — personnel costs and gobble up sums — 90 per cent of the Deutsche Oper's budget — which is hardly surprising when one considers that Deutsche Oper has a permanent staff of 1,000.

Labour market and socio-economic aspects cannot be adduced as arguments for the opera, which stands or falls on its aesthetic merits. However, these considerations are completely ignored either, especially times of rising unemployment.

The large number of permanent staff at the Deutsche Oper underlines the much-cited super fees paid to stars are very much the exception.

But this does not mean that there is any justification whatever for stars DM10,000 to DM20,000 for performance — out of taxpayers' money.

There is no denying that brilliant singing is part of the fascination of opera. A singer goes through a long arduous training, has no guarantee of security and is subjected to great physical and psychological stress. This above-average payment for artists can be justified, though by artists



Herbert Marcuse

(Photo: Agency)

rage I do not mean anything like fees mentioned.

Finally a word must be said about the foolish and short-sighted demands of some cultural representatives who demand a larger slice of the cultural pie at the expense of the opera as a viable and spoilt monster. Instead of fighting for higher subsidies, people fight one another for a share of the cake.

It ought to be understood that a nation such as ours which is supposed to spend DM65m annually on the opera, traditional and modern art forms.

If it can be said that international art and culture will improve the chances of our daily pressures and attacks pressing him: Art — of which part — will be a key aid to the coming years.

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MEDICINE

Advances aid the infertile, but ethical questions remain

Even those who heard only a fraction of the 600-odd papers that were read at the 3rd World Congress on Human Procreation at Berlin's Congress Centre could not escape the impression that normal procreation and pregnancy is the exception rather than the rule today.

Much of the Congress dealt with ways and means of artificially preventing and restoring fertility and with "repair jobs" for sterile men and barren women.

For couples who for one reason or another cannot have children for whom even surgery is not feasible there still remains the test tube baby.

Discussion on the ethical and legal questions that go with test tube babies was held before rows of empty seats. But even before then it had become obvious that a technology, once introduced, can no longer be reversed.

Not only the various religions — above all the Catholic Church — frown upon such juggling with ovum and semen. Lay sceptics argue that the world suffers more from overpopulation than from a baby shortage.

However, procreation specialists argue that their main objective is to help the individual, the patient.

"We are not politicians," they say, "and therefore social issues are not our concern."

The unfulfilled wish for a child, on the other hand, can impose a severe emotional strain. Moreover, biologists and doctors have learned a great deal about the mechanisms of procreation and prenatal development and are thus able to prevent malformations in infants. The picture for treating childless couples has greatly changed.

Only a few years ago the insemination of a woman with the semen of an unknown man was the subject of heated medical and ideological debate.

Today, the experts find that their work is barely disturbed by such considerations.

Heterologous insemination, as it is called, is becoming routine for both specialised doctors and hospitals.

Medical congresses like that in Berlin now only deal with techniques and the most promising methods of such insemination.

Microsurgery, a major instrument in

helping couples have children of their own, has also been improved in the past few years, though it still has its limitations.

Fallopian tube blockages can only be remedied by surgery if they are not too extensive and if the blockage is accessible. It is therefore not surprising that this type of surgery will soon be regarded as antiquated.

The original controversy over the first test tube baby that was born on 25 July 1978, Louise Brown, has given way to matter-of-fact scientific discussions.

The "medical fathers" of Louise, British Drs Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards, were thus a major magnet for the majority of the 1,200 participants in the Congress as were their equally successful Australian counterparts.

Sixteen pregnancies have so far been brought about in Australia by uniting ovum and semen. Two of these babies have meanwhile been born, another one is due, and nine women are only a few months short of delivery.

Edwards and Steptoe, who have so far produced two test tube babies, reported on eight further pregnancies, intimating that this was not all.

They recently abandoned their university work to open a commercial clinic in a medieval English castle.

This type of insemination is usually carried out in cases where the fallopian tubes are blocked due to some former

infection. So far as men are concerned, the method is indicated when there is a shortage of fertile semen because artificial insemination requires much fewer sperm cells than the natural variety.

Constant control of hormones and of the ovaries by means of ultrasonic devices enables the doctor to determine the most favourable moment when the ovum is ripe, but before the follicle bursts.

First, the doctor extracts the sperm. Then, using a syringe, he sucks an ovum cell from the follicle.

Following a series of laboratory tests, the semen and the ovum cell are placed in a nutrient solution where insemination takes place.

The inseminated ovum cell can now mature in an incubator and is then implanted in the uterus.

This is where the major problem lies because the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes changes that are too fast for the relatively slow process of artificial insemination.

This timing problem can be aggravated still further when — as is being done by the Australians — hormones are used to stimulate the creation of several follicles in order to more easily obtain a fertile ovum.

On the other hand, it should be possible to add a different hormone that will slow down the changes in the mucous membrane.

To overcome this synchronisation problem, reproduction researchers now toy with the idea of a technique that has long been known in animal husbandry: deep freezing of sperm and female cells or already implanted ova, i.e. embryos.

This would make it possible to postpone the prospective mother's next ovulation until she chooses the right moment for implantation.

Veterinary surgeons and doctors discussed the matter in a totally different way. They arrived at the conclusion that human sperm is almost as suitable for deep freezing as is the sperm of other animals, though unfortunately the method is not yet worked in practice. (The deep freeze method is already in use in heterologous insemination.) There is some problem with the defrosting of embryos — but given time this can be overcome.

In the United States, which has been a pioneer in this field, there is some talk of using a rent-a-wife scheme in cases of women who for one reason or another have no uterus. The rented mother would place her uterus at the couple's disposal.

Ten to 15 per cent of all couples are unable to have children. Up to 25 per cent of this infertility is due to psychological reasons. They are anxious to remedy the situation, and the experts agree that they should be taught to cope with their problem meets with little success.

Progress in reproductive medicine has been so swift that those who today fear the future of human procreation, its nature and its limitations, talk of things past.

Justin Weill

Many ways to help childless to have children

as dopamine and serotonin can retard or promote hypophysis.

The pituitary gland responds to environmental sensations among other things. All these insights have led to the development of new disciplines of medicine, among them reproductive medicine, the aim of which is to make reproduction controllable in a negative and in a positive sense.

The intention is to use medical knowledge about reproductive processes to help childless couples have children (there are still considerable gaps concerning male reproductive functions) and, on the other hand, to develop new contraceptive methods — such as the pill for the man — that will help stem the population explosion in many parts of the world.

Professor Eberhard Nieschlag of the Clinical Research Group for Reproductive Medicine of the Max Planck Society deplores the fact that this line of medicine has not yet become established as an independent discipline.

Professor Hermann P.G. Schneider draws attention to the fact that West Germany's population is diminishing by 200,000 every year (the population of a city like Münster) and that ten per cent of couples are unable to have children.

This made research into the treatment of sterility essential.

The growing number of childless couples, he said, can be explained by the new insights about the interplay between the pituitary gland and hypophysis.

Environmental influences and stress have a negative effect on the pituitary gland and thus on hypophysis. This can lead to functional disorders without organic disorders.

This can be diagnosed by determining the amount of (the hormone) prolactin in the blood. If it is excessively high, it indicates that the transmission of information to the pituitary gland through dopamine is out of order.

Although a high incidence of prolactin is mostly due to a pituitary tumour, one-fifth of all cases of functional sterility is due to a disorder in the interplay between the pituitary gland and hypophysis.

This interplay can to a large extent be influenced by medication. Some among female drug addicts has been tracked down to the effect of dopamine. Some medication used for testicular disorders has a similar effect.

This type of infertility can be corrected by substances that promote dopamine secretion. Here, bromocriptine has proved 100 per cent successful.

The interplay between the pituitary gland and hypophysis also plays a role in another type of functional sterility caused by a deficiency of "hormones" which prompt the pituitary gland to release the so-called LH (luteinising hormone) into the blood.

All attempts at curing this type of disorder were unsuccessful until now, when chers found that LH is released in a specific rhythm.

Continued on page 14



Royal Dutch are the second-largest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-haul routes the world over.

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EDUCATION

'Standstill over realities of 1980s not only a matter of cash'

The vaunted "empty coffers dictate" in Bonn, the *Länder* and the municipalities has brought some action in a field of politics that experts have been tediously sifting despite fierce ideological disputes. But the action and movement, as evidenced by the statements of politicians, education ministers and spokesmen for various organisations is not directed forward.

The current slogan is not "Accept the Challenge of the 80s and 90s" by investing in the future in the most important sector by providing good education and vocational training for the largest possible number of apprentices and university students and tackling the job with vigour.

On the contrary. The courage needed to tackle the challenge and tread new paths is being stifled by another slogan that is rampant now, i.e. "stop the Experiments". It is also being stifled by financial cutbacks involving money needed for the construction of new universities, for new teaching positions and for scholarships.

Lower Saxony's Education Minister Remmer, CDU, demands that the joint Federal Government-*Länder* Commission on Educational planning be disbanded because there is nothing left to plan.

Yet educational policy makers of all parties were in agreement in the early 1970s when that body was established and the first overall educational plan was worked out in 1973. There was consensus at the time that, in the long run, 20 per cent of each school year should go on to university. Among the other important objectives were the appointment of additional teachers to make for smaller classes and a nation-wide project for comprehensive schools as an alternative to the traditional 3-tier educational system.

The percentage of students having now been reached and the comprehensive school in its various forms tested, the SPD and FDP, the most ardent protagonists at the time, are reluctant to continue on that course.

In the other political camp there is now a clear sign of smugness over the fact that the necessity to economise is about to thwart the whole project which never enjoyed much favour in that camp in the first place.

Childless

Continued from page 12

It was initially extremely difficult to reproduce the pattern of this rhythm but the use of pumps during the past 18 months helped overcome the problem.

Attached to the patient's clothing, the pump releases LH into the blood stream at exactly the natural intervals.

Science can chalk it up as a great success that this form of sterility can now be treated (25 per cent of the patients thus treated have so far become pregnant). But diagnosis and therapy are tedious.

In view of this, it is legitimate to ask whether adopting an orphan is not just as good a solution.

Angela Heck
(Die Welt, 14 April 1981)



The whole movement has been spearheaded by the teachers' associations rather than the politicians. The target of their attack is the comprehensive school — and that at the very moment when a decision is about to be reached in the *Länder* as to whether this type of school should enjoy equal status with the traditional 3-tier system.

The secondary school teachers' association now maintains that the atmosphere at comprehensive schools is "cold" and that it promotes "aggression, selfishness and violence."

This is a blend of not very clever arguments, a bizarre contribution to the topical discussion on the causes of revolt among some of our young people and a deliberate disregard for scientific findings.

According to these findings, comprehensive school students are more eager to learn than their opposite numbers in traditional schools and the atmosphere between teachers, parents and children is anything but "cold".

The teachers' association fails to mention that, as polls in North Rhine-Westphalia show, well over one-fourth of the parents would like to send their children to a comprehensive school if there were one nearby.

Instead, they repeat ancient prejudices: Comprehensive school promotes

Top talent in German schools is being wasted because of the traditional school system, unenlightened parents and the "equal opportunity" policies of education, says a group of educationists.

They say that between 0.5 and 2 per cent of pupils, the top range, is not being developed the way it is in the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

Objections to the system are being spearheaded by the German Teachers Association.

Moves were made last year to introduce special classes for genius children, but the project had to be postponed.

In June, the idea is to be further discussed during a "contact week".

Case histories are used to back up the arguments. One involves Michael, who by the time he was four could add, play a musical instrument, write, add, subtract, and — using his own method — divide.

By the time he was five, he beat the chess champion of a city in southern Germany, and could speak several languages.

Michael looked forward to school — until he got there.

Just for fun, one weekend he solved all problems in his maths book, and promptly was chided by the teacher. He was no longer asked questions in class because, as the teacher put it, he knew everything.

Michael's frustration became chronic, resulting in crying fits, illness and lack of appetite.

The "talented but opinionated and in-

only the collective as a whole, good students learn less than they could and poor ones learn no more than in traditional schools.

Another teachers' association recently deplored that a whole generation of students considers loafing more important than learning, overlooking the fact that hundreds of thousands of young people struggle to improve their grades by decimal points to enable them to enrol in university without knowing whether their efforts will be rewarded.

Such conservative efforts to declare the entire experimental phase in our educational policy a failure and finished have, of course, had their effects.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, Prime Minister Johannes Rau, SPD, has tabled a bill in the state legislature which most of his fellow party members have termed "tax and indecisive".

According to the detractors, the bill makes it virtually impossible to establish additional comprehensive schools in rural areas — and that notwithstanding the fact that the 32 existing schools of this type have to turn down one in two applicants.

Leading SPD politicians in North Rhine-Westphalia rebut this, arguing that "there are more important problems to be dealt with in these difficult times" than the tricky subject of comprehensive schools.

This fear of going ahead in matters of educational policy in a time of economic crisis is typical of the attitudes of SPD and FDP in Bonn as well.

The system, parents, accused over 'wasted talent'

troverted child" (as the teacher put it) had an IQ of 170.

Eva, now nine, was able to speak in complete sentences at the age of 11 months. When she was three she started to learn foreign languages, from the guests in her parents' hotel, and by the time she was four she had a behavioural disorder.

While the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain have tackled the gifted child problem in a down-to-earth way through special summer courses for 14 to 16-year-olds (USA) or through special schools for the gifted aged between two and 15 as in Hurst, England, in this country the problem of the child genius is simply being ignored.

But there is an outcry now for the promotion of these children, pioneered by the German Teachers Association which deplores the manner in which our gifted children are being treated.

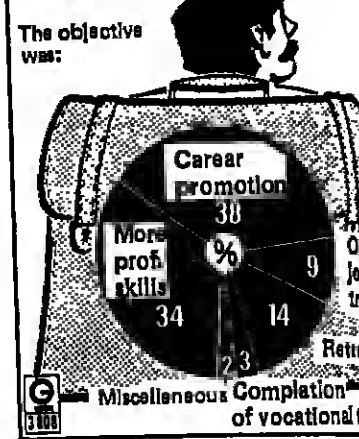
The Society for the Promotion of Highly Talented Children in Hamburg and the Christian Youth Village Organisation were all set to start a special class for genius children last year.

The fact that the project had to be postponed to the 1981/82 school year is not necessarily a disadvantage.

Ideas on the setup of such a class have meanwhile become clearer, contacts between educationalists and the Youth Village Organisation closer.

Further Education: Career opportunities

2.1 million workers took part in further education courses between 1970 and 1979



The 20 per cent cutback in *Länder* projects for the construction of universities, as agreed upon in the coalition negotiations, and the cutback in funds set aside for basic research and technology in the Research Ministry budget are telling examples.

Yet the coalition government's motto "Course to Tackle the Future". This is irreconcilable with the lack of vital investments in the sectors such as those in the research and development.

Courage would have meant setting priorities — especially in times when funds are in short supply.

If the jungle of subsidies were cleared there would be ample funds available.

The constant talk about the right to unemployment being the greater evil, lower the standard of education to make it mandatory to take vocational training, is a very well known policy.

Peter Abgheer
(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 7 April 1981)

SPORT

German girls win world hockey championship

Germany has won the women's hockey world championship for the second time in five years. The team beat the defending champions, Holland, 4-2, on penalties in the final in Buenos Aires.

The score at the end of extra time was 1-1, but the goalie, Susi Schmidt, saved three out of four penalties by the Dutch girls.

Wolfgang Strödter, the team trainer, had hardly wished for a better birthday present.

Strödter, holder of 1976 International Cup, said: "This championship meant as much to us as winning a gold at the Olympics." The team, with an average age of 22 and six months, is unusually young.

Strödter singled out Schmidt for special mention, describing her as the best goalkeeper in the competition.

For the final itself, Strödter commented: "We won. We held on. It was a performance, especially in the second half and extra time, when I thought we were the better side."

At the Olympic gold medalists Zimbabwe competed in Argentina, nor did British and New Zealand teams, who are both highly-rated. This was because these teams are members of the FIH and not the FIH, which organises the Buenos Aires event.

Buenos Aires victory ends turbulent period

Wolfgang Strödter, trainer of the West German women's hockey team which won the world championship in Argentina, was only 32 when he was appointed after the girls had sacked their predecessor. They were runners-up in the world championship without a trainer. Disappointment and bitterness overshadowed the victory.

Some time before the German Women's Hockey Association and the national team re-established a working relationship.

Strödter has brought calm and hard work back to the team. But when Bonn was asked to pay him a full trainer's salary, the officials gave the thumbs down. The coffers were empty, there was no money to pay anything.

These championships often promise more than they deliver, as the recent Intercup boxing tournament in Münster underlined.

The temptation is strong for sports officials to upgrade national championships by calling them "international". It sounds far better.

But these fine-sounding titles don't exactly attract the world's elite.

In fact the devaluation of international German championships in recent years has tended to make people forget that some of these competitions — in rowing for instance — are genuinely world-class events.

The organiser of the International German Indoor Tennis Championships

But this in no way detracts from the West German team's achievement. Strödter, who is an honorary trainer but hopes to be officially appointed national trainer later this year, pointed out that there were four world-class teams in the competition, the two finalists plus the Soviet Union, who took third place, and Australia, who came fourth. Strödter also said that Argentina, who came sixth, are now also very strong.

It is already clear that there is going to be some bitter arguing between the two hockey organisations about qualification criteria for the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Strödter says: "Our world championship title in Argentina is definitely an important step towards qualification."

The trend which emerged in Moscow despite the absence of some of the world's strongest teams was evident in Argentina. Improved training methods have made women's hockey more athletic, faster and harder.

Strödter's verdict: "Despite technical

This time last year, Hamburg SV footballers were on the point of winning two championships, the league and the European Cup. In the end, they won neither.

But the club treasurer did not complain. Payment of DM1m in bonuses was saved.

Now Bayern Munich is in a similar position.

No doubt club treasurer Scherer



On the way to a dramatic victory. The German women's hockey team (black dresses) in action against the defending champions, Holland, in the final of the world championships in Buenos Aires. (Photo: dpa)

imperfections, the Soviet Union were superior to all other teams athletically. We will have to draw our conclusions from this."

He regards this team as the core of his Olympic squad for 1984.

However he recognises that profes-

Winning is nice, but it can be expensive for soccer clubs

would be as pleased as the next man if Bayern did the double, but from a purely economic viewpoint one victory would be enough — as it would ensure participation in next year's European Cup.

For this reason, the Bayern board has put two provisions into its bonus scheme. It will pay each member of the squad DM40,000 for winning the German championship.

This will be payable in two instalments, one immediately and one after the club has reached the second round of the European Cup in the 1981/82 season.

If, as in 1975, Bayern win the European Cup, they will only get the DM40,000 bonus if they fail to win the Bundesliga.

As manager Uli Hoeness points out,

Students' Zeining

economic success is the only factor which decides the amount of the bonus.

A European Cup victory increases a team's international value on the transfer market and in friendly games. This is why manager Scarni wants a pay rise.

Hoeness plans next year to sell club emblems and pennants and all kinds of other odds and ends. He is confident this will prove a money-spinner.

Fans who want their team to win everything going are unlikely to appreciate all the cold calculation of marks and pennings.

But it's the only way to survive in this risky business.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 April 1981)

Promotion problems 'not solved by using fancy descriptions for events'

International German championships are sprouting up like daffodils in May — in tennis, table tennis, judo, skiing, rowing, boxing and other disciplines.

These championships often promise more than they deliver, as the recent Intercup boxing tournament in Münster underlined.

The temptation is strong for sports officials to upgrade national championships by calling them "international". It sounds far better.

But these fine-sounding titles don't exactly attract the world's elite.

In fact the devaluation of international German championships in recent



years has tended to make people forget that some of these competitions — in rowing for instance — are genuinely world-class events.

The "international" has not pulled in huge crowds, either. The public is much better informed about sport these days, and will only turn up en masse when major international stars are performing.

The organiser of the International German Indoor Tennis Championships

in Sindelfingen can tell a tale or two about this problem.

Borg, Connors and McEnroe were conspicuous by their absence. The international German Championships title is about as exclusive as a package tour to Majorca, so the organisers described the competition as the "strongest 75,000 dollar competition."

This did not exactly get the crowds pouring in.

The public are not gullible. They are not impressed by fine wrapping. They want to see top-quality performances, not to hear vain promises of great things to come.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 March 1981)